

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1ST, 1896.

NUMBER 1

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
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Tug Boats always ready for service.
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W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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and 32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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Cuisine of the highest order.

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Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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D'ENTREPRISES
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cort's Merthyr"
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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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The telegraphic addresses registered in this Company
will be cancelled on December 31st.

All persons desirous of renewing their addresses or regis-
tering new ones for 1896 are requested to do so without
delay.

F. H. Carpenter.

Superintendent.

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greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have
tried all kinds of remedies, but without
satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-
DRA AMARA pills, which I have been
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I declare for the benefit of all who suffer
from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September
1895. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Plan-
ter.

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LIPTON'S Hams,
LIPTON'S Jams,
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LIPTON'S Groceries

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From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1783

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Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee .. Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee .. Rs. 3\$500.

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook,
attends herself to the cooking, which
is plain and good.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd. GLASGOW.

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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
2 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physi-
cian (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure
prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to treatment — whether in the ordinary or fever
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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

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The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-
ing and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m.
to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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BRITISH LEGATION. — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Inhorby
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDWARD C. R.
PHIPPS, Minister.

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Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. THOMAS, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 1, Rua Vi-
conde de Inhorby (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH. — Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Rua das Laranjeiras.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do
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services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.
Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-
days: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays — Rua Riachuelo N. 104.
Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Thursdays — E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School, 10 a. m. 1.1.
Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev.
A. J. MEILO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p. m., Sunday and at 2 p. m. Thursday.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH — Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Sando No. 22.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE. — Rua Largo
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on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 1. Worship at 11
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office, 18, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Provost, professor of Urology, spec-
ialty of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office, 23, Rua de Quitanda. House from 2-4 p. m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

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ENCY. — Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71. — On sale, the
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sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The increase in crimes of violence in Chili is
attracting much attention.

—The Chilean Congress is said to be favorable to
the Chili-Bolivia treaty. Very naturally!

—Bank swindles are also becoming unpleasantly
common in Chili. The *Western Courier* of the
14th inst. gives the particulars of two.

—Some of the Chilean papers are again talking
of an accord with Argentina in order to diminish
the military expenses. Possibly the Chileans are
contemplating the purchase of more war material.

—A Caracas telegram says that the Venezuelan
government has refused to indemnify Great
Britain for the Uran incident. Venezuela is
thirsting for a repetition of Nicaragua's experience.

—The *Standard* in Lima, Peru, held a meeting
on the 26th to manifest their approval of Presi-
dent Cleveland's message and to declare their
adhesion. This, of course, settles the whole
business.

—There was an important meeting at Santiago
on the 26th to express sympathy with Cuba. The
feeling against Spain is said to have reached a
point where it is considered necessary to station a
public force at the Spanish legation for its
protection.

—It has been decided to reconstruct the new
Congress buildings upon the same walls and with-
out alterations of any great importance. The
plans of Sr. von Moltke have been accepted, and
the work is to be completed in one year's time, at
a cost of \$585,000. — *Western Courier*, Valparaiso,
December 14.

—The new loan of six and a half millions ster-
ling, which the President of Chili wants, has been
approved by the Senate, but on condition that the
government employs no intermediary either in
Chili or abroad, but deals direct with the foreign
bankers. It would seem that too many patriotic
commitments have been charged to these loans.

—It is said that by the recent treaty Bolivia is to
pay insatiable Chili five millions of pesos, for which
4 per cent. bonds will be issued. It is also said
that Chili will surrender Tacna and Arica, should a
plebiscite prove favorable to that step. But—of
what real value is a plebiscite in South America?
No one is fool enough to believe that an election
will be contrary to the wishes of the government.

—As already announced in our former issues
the census taken throughout the whole country
last month has been far from satisfactory, and in
many cases will require to be done all anew if the
returns are to be anything like approximate. In
most cases the results obtained show that the in-
crease has been about 15%, and if we consider
that the census for 1885 was given at 2,956,412
inhabitants, the returns for the next ten years, up
to the present time should amount to, say roughly,
3,400,000. As a rough calculation, the census for
1895 may be given as about 3,700,000 inhabitants.
— *Western Courier*, Valparaiso, Dec. 14.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
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 PELOTAS, PUNTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grant Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction des Discounts)
 Gesellschaft, Berlin,
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg,
 M. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London,
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London,
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 and correspondents.

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 Genoa, and correspondents.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
 spondents.

United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York,
 Leinhardt, Thielmann & Co., New
 York.

Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

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 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
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Kraus-Petersen,

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000
 Realized do. . . 900,000
 Reserve fund. . . 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 800,000
 Reserve fund..... 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
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From The Southern Cross, December 6.

THE KUHNE SYSTEM.

You want to know something about water
 cures and vegetable diet, do you? Very
 well. Attention. I am going to expound.
 I beg to say, in the first place, that I have
 a close personal acquaintance with the sub-
 ject. Let us call it by the fashionable name
 of Kuhne's system. Here is what I've got
 to say about it.

Kuhne is a German. He invented what
 he calls his system or science of healing by
 experimenting on himself. We must give
 him the credit for that. Regular doctors
 experiment on other folks. They will not
 even prescribe for themselves. They have
 to draw the line somewhere, of course.
 But let us not get away from Kuhne. We
 were speaking about his system; let us
 continue to do so.

I made his acquaintance last year. It
 happened this way. Two friends came and
 said: "You try the Kuhne system."
 "What's that?" I asked. "Anything
 connected with the mosquito question?"
 "Not at all. It's a way of curing—of
 healing, you know."

"But I'm not sore anywhere."
 "Never mind, you have foreign matter in
 your system."

"Foreign what?"
 "Matter, matter—foreign matter de-
 posited by the inadequacy of the digestion
 to cope with the task of assimilating un-
 natural and injurious foods!"

"Great Scott!"
 "Oh! it's a fact. You're all right now;
 but in a month or two you will have a
 sanitary crisis."

"Snakes alive! What's that?—what is
 a sanitary crisis?"

"Well, it's very simple. You go on
 getting yourself charged with foreign matter
 until you are full. Then you get fever, or

the small-pox, or housemaid's knee, or
 chicken croup, or scab—anything at all.
 You're bound to get some sort of sickness.
 We call this a sanitary crisis, because it
 comes to clear you out—to work off all
 that foreign matter."

It was very distressing and I said so.
 They went away and left me a book
 written by Kuhne. It had a lot of pictures
 in it of people with foreign matter in their
 systems. One man was in a tub with his
 head and heels out. He was, I supposed,
 dealing with a sanitary crisis. Another
 man was lying on a kind of operation table
 like what they open you upon in the hospi-
 tals. I supposed he was over the sanitary
 crisis and waiting for the undertaker. They
 left me the book for a few days in
 order to let it soak into me as it were, and
 then came back again to talk about foreign
 matter and Kuhne's system. Things were
 quiet at the time, there were no revolutions,
 no bankrupts, no quacks, nothing at all to
 be described, or denounced, or turned into
 "copy." So I determined to start in on
 Kuhne. I lived on him for three months.
 This is why I said that I have a personal
 acquaintance with the subject.

First and foremost you have to buy a
 long, collapsing kind of a machine, half
 chair, half ambulance stretcher; then a
 kind of oil stove and a pot for boiling hot
 water. You kindle the fire under the pot,
 and place it alongside the stretcher. From
 the pot project two pipes which terminate
 in affairs like the nozzle of a shower bath.
 When the water boils the steam escapes
 through these pipes and is distributed under
 the chair. When you have lighted your
 fire you strip off and lie down on your
 chair or stretcher and cover yourself up
 with a blanket. When the steam begins
 to rise under the chair you begin to per-
 spire. This gentle sport is followed up
 for half an hour or so and then you get
 up. The stretcher is cane-bottomed, and
 held together with bands of coloured web.
 The perspiration takes the chemicals out of
 these, so that when you get up you are
 stippled like a Bengal tiger.

Your next move then is to go into a
 tub. Your head and heels and hands
 remain in the open air. The rest of you
 is covered by the water in the tub. This
 is called a hip bath. When you get into
 it you take coarse linen towels and
 rub yourself. You splash the water all
 over the floor, but that is nothing. If
 there are people in the room below they
 generally come up and file a protest. But
 you keep right ahead. For obvious reasons
 you cannot explain to them. Besides
 you are fully preoccupied with the various
 operations as laid down in Kuhne's system.

The towels are so coarse that you would
 prefer a scab scraper. Every place you rub
 yourself you remain red. This together
 with the colouring stuff imparted to your
 skin by the web bands makes you a very
 interesting object by the time you have
 finished your hip bath. Then you have
 another bath that is too complicated to be
 described, after which you dress yourself
 and try to feel that you are a new man.
 Such is one half of Kuhne's system. It
 takes you about two hours to get com-
 fortably through. While you are operating
 on yourself half the fellows in town are
 looking for you, but you can't think of
 receiving them. They must wait. Your
 washerwoman, the office boy, your break-
 fast, the messenger, the porter with your
 boots, your friend who wants to borrow
 five dollars, your friend who wants to get
 at your tobacco, your friend who wants to
 get your morning papers—there they are
 outside. They think all sorts of queer
 things about you while they wait, and pos-
 sibly, after waiting an hour or so, they go
 away and spread all sorts of queer reports
 about you. But you are not to mind this;
 your conscience is tranquil. You have
 been engaged with Kuhne. No use of
 explaining it to them. They would want to
 see you at it. Besides they cannot under-
 stand; you feel that they are not educated
 up to Kuhne. You also feel that your
 skin is smarting and burning in various
 places. But this is only a mere detail.
 So much for the baths. Let us now ap-
 proach the question of diet.

They took me to a Kuhne restaurant
 and introduced me to other converts. They
 were an awfully skinny corpse-like lot—
 skinny Spaniards—skinny Germans—
 skinny Frenchmen—skinny Italians. And
 they were all eating vegetables. They
 diversified this occupation by talking about
 their respective complaints. There was a

Spaniard who was giving Kuhne a chance
 at asthma. There were two Germans
 working off foreign matter left them by
 generations of beer drinking. There was
 a spiritualist from Poland who was telling
 about his liver tumour. A Frenchman
 treated us to a detailed exposition of his
 rheumatic experiences. An Italian was
 catering for the public interest by describ-
 ing a cancer which he hoped to outlive.
 Oh, it was very fine. Every mother's son
 of them had a sanitary crisis of his own.
 They asked me what my complaint was,
 and, not to be crowded out by any of
 their tumours or cancers, I said that I had
 been bitten by a mad dog. The poor
 fellows sympathized with me, but I know
 from the limited way in which they left the
 table that they were rather afraid that I
 might break out and try to bite them.
 They were mistaken. No man or dog
 would be so mad as to go chewing at any
 of that crowd. The game would not have
 been worth the candle. There was abso-
 lutely nothing on them to get hold of.
 The friends who knew all about me ex-
 plained matters to them, and, after duly pro-
 testing, the entire selection of skeletons sat
 down again and resumed the discussion of
 their vegetables and diseases.

I am not going to give a detailed descrip-
 tion of the Kuhne food. It is all vege-
 tables. They won't give you meat to save
 your soul. The soup is vegetable—leeks,
 carrots, mangels, thistles, nettles, cabbage,
 grass, docks—anything at all that is vege-
 table. You get vegetable pices, roasts,
 sweets. They won't allow you to drink a
 drop of wine if you were to go down on
 your bended knees, and as for tea, coffee,
 whisky, brandy, spirits of any kind,
 tobacco, milk, sugar, or any other Chris-
 tianlike article of food or liquid or use,
 you must swear against it. They even
 refuse you white bread. They give you a
 black wheaten loaf cut into slabs and expect
 you to look cheerful over it.

But this is not the worst. By some infer-
 nal combination of calamities every
 second man you meet on the street will
 offer to treat you. In other and brighter
 days you had to do all the treating yourself.
 Now by a cruel irony of fate fortune throws
 free drinks at you from every street corner
 and you must decline. To make the tor-
 ture more excruciating you cannot explain
 why. Every other day you will now be
 invited to dine out. Before, these invita-
 tions used to drop in about once a month.
 And as for cigars, they seem to fall in
 showers about your devoted and smokeless
 head. It is terrible—a very distressful state
 of affairs altogether.

You cannot go to the camp. How could
 you ask them to turn you loose on the
 quinta and allow you to take chances? You
 imagine your confusion on being asked
 what you would like for dinner. You
 would have to sit there with a sickly kind
 of smile and refuse roast ducks, lamb from
 the "casador," chickens, cold "mullitas" and
 goodness knows what else. And after being
 badgered for half-an-hour you would say
 with your face covered with blushes, "Well,
 if you wouldn't mind, I think I'd take a little
 green alfalfa!" They wouldn't know
 what to do with you. Possibly they might
 allow you to graze in the quinta, but I
 doubt it. I think they would have to tie
 you out on a rope afraid you might get
 into the kitchen-garden and eat all the
 onions and cabbages.

Well, such is Kuhne's system more or
 less. The strangest thing about it is that
 it makes a new man of you. I have seen
 weak, crippled invalids become cured by it.
 You feel that you could walk on air, that
 you could move mountains with your
 strength, that you never knew what health
 was before in all your born days. Still it
 does not suit everybody. It undoubtedly
 is mischievous to many. Kuhne says that
 man is not naturally a carnivorous animal.
 Let him speak for himself. His system is
 gaining ground every day and that ought
 to be enough for him. For my part, I
 don't think it is good enough to live like a
 hermit on roots and grass and water—not
 while there are decent restaurants at hand
 —not while the generous grape ripens along
 the Rhine, and while the tobacco-leaf
 flourishes in Havana and Brazil!

Be moderate in eating and drinking, and
 in everything, and the chances are that you
 will never be sick at all. A temperate man
 who takes plenty of exercise can eat and
 digest—even a vegetarian, vegetables and all.

CHE BUENO.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BUTABOGA

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the center of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, bachelors, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment, for this reason, be considered the best pension establishment in the city.

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LATEST PRODUCTION OF THE
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The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.
Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies.
Does not damage the decks.
Said in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

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Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and direct sales at a use gratis on application.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines,
Nausea, dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness,
colic, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.,
are cured and radically cured by
the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the fa-
mous Pancha remedy.

For sale until the principal chemists and
drug-stores.

Deposit of the manufacturer:

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1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known
in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable
results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and
genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

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Telephone, 161.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every
aspect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his
customers and friends that he has opened a large dining
room for families on the first floor at the above Estable-
ment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until
8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

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Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth,
Instruments, filling materials, etc.
Guaranteed as good as the best,
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Makes a specialty of packing in cases con-
taining 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to
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rams, pump chain, garden
engines, Yard kydants, street
washers, etc.

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Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather.....	85000
and calf.....	78000
Idem, French calf, pointed.....	98 and 108000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top.....	145000

For Ladies:

Borseguins, kid-leather.....	125000
Boots, with elastics.....	65000
Idem, pointed.....	95000
Borseguins for girls.....	65000
Idem, kid, yellow.....	75000
Slippers, cat-head.....	45000
Shoes for children.....	35 and 38000

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Heavy rains were reported from the northern
Argentine provinces on the 27th inst.

—Disturbances are again threatened in Cor-
rientes, and a revolutionary attempt is an-
ticipated.

—The Romero project and Pellegrini substitute
for the consolidation of the Argentine public debts,
have been postponed until the next Congress.

—It is said in Buenos Aires that Dr. Garcia
Merou will return to Brazil next year to complete
negotiations on questions now pending between
the two countries.

—The Chilean minister to Argentina and Uru-
guay, Dr. Adolpho Guerrero, has presented his
letters of recall and returns home to assume a
portfolio in the present cabinet.

—There was a heavy rainfall at Buenos Aires
on the 26th inst. The country between that city
and La Plata is flooded and much damage to agri-
culture is feared because of these excessive rains.

—The monthly vital statistics of Montevideo for
November give that city an estimated population
of 243,041. During the month there were 610
births (of which 95 illegitimate), 95 marriages and
300 deaths. There were 5,041 passenger and
immigrant arrivals and 4,825 departures.

—An expert cattle man who has been investi-
gating the cattle business of the country for the
benefit of an American syndicate took us yesterday
that inside of five years a large amount of American
capital would be put into the Argentine cattle
business. He also added that Armour & Co. of
Chicago had about decided to locate here. —*Buenos
Aires Herald.*

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says
that the Argentine navy is to be increased by an
ironclad, two cruisers and five torpedo boats. All
this of course is a diplomatic expression of "dis-
armament." Henceforth when Argentina and
Chile begin to talk about peace and disarmament,
we may be sure that new acquisitions of arms and
munitions, batteries and ships are contemplated.

—We have just received private information
from the United States that a party of twenty
capitalists will leave New York for Buenos Aires
in April, 1896. Their plan is to carefully look
into all the possibilities of the country with
a view of establishing factories and promoting in-
dustrial enterprises of various kinds. The scheme
if it is carried out would involve the investment of
several hundred thousand dollars. —*Buenos Aires
Herald.*

—The national telegraph management is now
for over a month without a chief. The present
provisional director is said to know absolutely
nothing about telegraphs and their management.
The result, therefore, is not at all surprising.
Telegrams are not only delayed for eight or ten
days, but they will be delayed for months or years
if this sort of administration continues. The lines
from Paraguay were interrupted for such a long
time on Argentine territory that even poor Para-
guay had to send a special note to government here
to remedy matters. Nothing is worse administered
than government railroads and government tele-
graphs. —*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The condition of laborers and common peons
in some of the provinces borders upon the incred-
ible. The poorest in this province are rich in
comparison to what their fellow-workers in the
northern provinces have to suffer. We know from
authentic sources that many of the peons in the
valley of the Calchaquies get only from two to five
dollars a month. They have not enough to buy
even the most necessary clothing, and are in the
most absolute poverty. With five dollars a month
they not even a dog could live, and we wonder that
there are men found capable of grinding down the
poor to such a wretched condition. Slavery is far
better than this, and we have no doubt that many
of these poor wretches would sell themselves body
and soul for ten dollars a month. —*Times, Buenos
Aires.*

—The new regulations respecting passengers on
trains seem to be causing a certain amount of
confusion, so it is as well to make them as widely
known as possible. In the open coaches no body
is allowed to ride on the steps or on the platform
behind, and only postmen and police in front, all
the rest must occupy a seat, or wait for the next
coach. In the closed cars two extra people may
stand on the platform at the back of the train, the
front is reserved for postoffice and police officials,
in the inside only the proper number will be
carried. Everyone must agree that these arrange-
ments are an improvement for man and horse,
but the public complain that the carrying capacity
of the trains under the new rules is not sufficient,
this can easily be cured and no doubt will be,
even though it cost the companies a little more.
They will gain by saving their horses. —*Sport and
Pastime, Buenos Aires, Dec. 18.*

—The sugar kings in the country seem to have
such control over the legislatures of the country as
to be able to obtain any amount of concessions
and subventions. At the very moment that the
federal Congress has a bill before it to bestow
a bounty of 12 per cent. on sugar, the legislature of
Tucuman introduces the same bill and makes it
law without a moment's debate. Who is going to
rule the country hereafter, the legislature of Tucuman
or the national one in Buenos Aires? It is
one of the strangest questions that has ever come
before the public, and a good deal of excitement
may be roused by it. The minister of the interior
has declared that he will have the legislature of
Tucuman retract his steps, as its action is un-
constitutional. Whether it is constitutional or not it
ought to be rescinded, as it is a disgrace to the
country to see the arrogant assumption of the
sugar clique. Their exports are not only of no
advantage to the country, but they want the
country to pay for it as if it were a condescension
on their part. Meanwhile the people have to use
the poorest and the worst sugar in any country. —
Times, Buenos Aires.

—The Brazilian Senate has rather quickly ap-
plauded the message of Grover Cleveland, and
rather hastily determined to send him a flattering
felicitation and unanimous approval of his words
and actions. It shows how little love the Brazilians
have for England, and how popular any demon-
stration of ill-feeling is with them. The "Folha de
Santos" has until recently kept the bitter feeling
alive, and it finds a convenient vent in this unani-
mous acclamation of the Brazilian senators. It
would look far more disinterested if Brazil had no
difficulties pending with Great Britain. —*Times,
Buenos Aires.*

—After the length of time we have been harassed
about this Venezuelan question, it is perhaps as
well that matters should be brought to a head.
Arbitration has been from time to time suggested
by both sides. But such terms as assume the
question at issue. If Venezuela's conditions were
accepted, the argument would practically have been
as to whether or not Georgetown, the capital of
British Guiana, instead of being about the centre of
the coast line of that country is in the extreme
north-west, almost on the borders of Venezuela, in
fact. Let it be admitted, for the sake of argument,
that England was not so tenacious about the dis-
puted territory until gold mining began to be im-
portant there; the argument tells equally on both
sides. It will, moreover, be admitted that the
firing upon small coasting steamers is not a very
dignified way of bringing about an arbitration,
assuming that it was declined by the United States.
Now let us see what the action to which the
United States has perhaps a little hastily committed
itself involves. Its motto is the one at the head of
this note, (America for the Americans); but the
formula is wider than may appear to many who
carelessly use it. Another side of the phrase is
suggested by Lord Salisbury's recent remark as to
England being herself a great Mohammedan power.
This remark was made as indicating some restric-
tion on the absolute freedom of her action to-
wards the Sultan. It will bear application else-
where. If we are to use the phrase America for
the Americans we should not be unmindful of
the fact that after the United States, the next
great American power is not Brazil with its im-
mense territory, and its large half-savage popula-
tion, nor yet Argentina with its great resources
and its increasing population, but Canada. The
Dominion of Canada is the largest state of both
Americas, and Canada does not yield in freedom
and autonomy to the United States, while she is
immeasurably in advance of any so-called free
republic. Yet Canada has no overwhelming
desire to join the United States, and we do not
suppose that any possible extension of the Monroe
doctrine could compel her, against her will, to
forsake her allegiance to England. —*Review,
Buenos Aires, Dec. 21.*

RUSSIAN WHEAT RESOURCES.

The *Statist* remarks that if Russia could export
ten million quarters of wheat a year from the crops
of 1889 to 1892, which averaged 31,600,000 quar-
ters, she could have exported twice that amount in
each of the last two years, the crops of which
amounted respectively to 43,000,000 and 48,500,000
quarters. But the exports were only about
fifteen million quarters, leaving a surplus of ten
millions for the two years to be added to the cur-
rent crop, which is said to be little above the aver-
age crop of 1889 to 1893. In spite of the surplus
Russians are not selling freely at present low
prices; the government makes loans to the farm-
ers on easy terms to help them carry their grain,
and it supplies them abundantly with information
regarding the condition of the wheat market of the
world, so that the Russian producers and exporters
are not in haste to part with the grain they have.

The fisheries department of Newfoundland,
under the direction of Prof. Adolph Nielsen, a
Norwegian, has been doing some remarkable work
during the last six years. The artificial propaga-
tion of codfish and lobsters was begun with the
most gratifying results. In the cod-hatchery in
Trinity bay no fewer than 644,930,000 ova were
hatched and planted in five years. This in-
crease has been very large. The experiment, con-
ducted on a large scale, has settled the question of
the artificial propagation of cod. These fish can
now, by artificial means, be indefinitely multiplied.
Still more striking has been the success of the ar-
tificial production of lobsters. In the different
lays of the island during the last two years the
inconceivable number of 2,425,546,000 lobsters
have been hatched and planted. The lobster
fishery already has improved greatly, and the
most beneficial results were hoped for in the near
future. In addition, Mr. Nielsen has given the
fishermen instructions for the cure and packing of
fish, especially cod and herring.

BASE is the ingratitude of the stamp collector.
It seems that some of the Central and South
American republics have been changing their post-
age stamps very frequently, so as to benefit by the
demand for new issues, or, rather, for expanded
issues, by the "philately" of the stamp collector.
We receive from a manufacturer a complete new
series, free of charge, on the condition that the firm
get the remainder of the old series free to sell to
stamp collectors. The republics who did this made
a small profit, and one would have expected the
collectors to be delighted with these offers to fur-
nish them with new specimens; but when a man
gets the length of calling himself a "philatelist!"
we learn that a memorial in good Spanish has
been addressed to the easy-going republics asking
them not to issue too many new series of stamps,
mainly on the ground that the practice "tends to
weaken the credit of the governments which support
it." In future the Stock Exchange will have to
keep an eye on postage stamps, and we may live
to read that "Columbia" was lower on the
announcement of a new postage stamp issue." —
Financial News.



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Successor of GEORGE JANSON

The English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42
RIO DE JANEIRO.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 13th August 1895. — E. RICHARDSON.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Mexico

COSTA FERREIRA & PERNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
ROSENBERG & Co.,
GARR, KLEINBERG, Deimold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$3.000.

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The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly will help to mitigate the sufferings of many. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTA".

Finding that there were no suitable stones near this beach, we got in the boat again and rowed to West Bay, to see if we could have better luck there. Three islets lie off the east side of the Ness. We found that the narrow deep-water channel between these and the cape could be taken with safety on a fine day like this. As a rule, this channel is impracticable, for the ocean swell penetrating it produces a great commotion, the sea being dashed with violence from the cliffs on one side to those on the other, so that the entire channel presents the appearance of a boiling cauldron, and, even on this quiet day, we had to keep the boat carefully in the middle, for the waves leapt high up the rocky walls with a loud noise, which was repeated in manifold echoes by the crags above. When we were in the passage between the third islet and the shore the scene before us was most impressive. The black cliffs rose perpendicularly on either side of us, about thirty feet apart, casting a profound shade on the heaving water, so that it looked like ink beneath us; and between these cliffs, as through a dark tunnel, we saw the sunlit waters and shores of West Bay. The mountains that lay to the back of it were barren and of bold outline, great pinnacles of rock dominating huge land-slips that slope to the shingle-beach. We could distinguish the familiar forms of the Sugarloaf and Noah's Ark towering over the depressions of the hills. At the further end of the bay we found a suitable place for getting stones. Here a rocky shelf formed a sort of jetty. George leapt on shore and brought down the stones, while Wright, sitting in the stern, took them from him, and placed them at the bottom of the boat, while I backed in towards the jetty and pulled out again between the waves; for there was sufficient sea to do damage if proper caution was not observed. Having taken on board about half a ton of large heavy stones, we returned to the yacht and stowed them under the cabin floor.

On the following morning, December 2, the doctor came off again in the life-boat and carried off another moderate load of stones. He reported that on the previous day, being Sunday, he had given all hands a holiday, on his return to the shore, and that they had passed the day in exploring the neighborhood of Treasure Bay. They came across some more tent poles and picks left by Mr. A.—'s party. They also made one very curious discovery—a quantity of broken pottery, lying in a little rocky ravine at a considerable height above the beach. All this was of Oriental manufacture. Some was of unglazed earthenware, some of glazed china—the remains of what appeared to have been water-jars and punch-bowls. There were also some broken case-bottles of glass, oxidised and brittle from long exposure. The bowls proved to be of Blue Dragon china, about a hundred years old, and, therefore, of some value to the connoisseur.

Pottery of this description had certainly not formed part of the equipment of Mr. A.—'s, or of any other of the treasure-hunting expeditions. Could these be relics of the pirate's booty—articles they had thrown away as being of no value to them when they buried the rest of the treasure? It was, certainly, difficult to account for the presence of old blue china on a barren hill-side of Trinidad. It has been suggested by an old sea-captain that an East-Indian man may have been wrecked here many years ago, and that his crew had contrived to reach the shore with provisions and other property, for howls of the same description as those of which these fragments had formed part were continually used by the Malay sailors to entice their curry in.

The doctor soon left me, and hurried back with his boat's crew to the camp; for the sea was rising, the glass had been falling for twenty-four hours, and the sky had a stormy appearance, not only over the mountains, but on the sea-horizon as well.

These signs of foul weather did not deceive us, for it now blew hard from the south-east for several days and the sea was so rough that we were unable to launch the dinghy, while, on the other hand, it was impossible to put out from the bay in the whale-boat. All communication was, therefore, cut off between the yacht and the shore for six days, and we could not even see each other during this time, as two capes stretched out between us.

It was fortunate that we had landed such an ample supply of stores while the weather was fine.

We had rather an uncomfortable time of it on board for the next few days. For a good part of the time the wind was blowing with the force of a gale, and it howled and whistled among the crags in a dreadful fashion, while the surf thundered at the base of the cliffs. The wind being southerly was parallel to this portion of the coast; so we were scarcely, if at all, protected by the island. A great swell rolled up travelling in the same direction as the wind. But as violent squalls occasionally

rushed down the ravines at right angles to the true wind, we were blown round by them, so that we were riding broadside on to the sea, rolling scuppern under in the trough of it, pitching the whole vessel up at one moment and plunging our counter on to the water the next.

Things looked so bad on December 4 that I was thinking of slipping the anchor and putting to sea, but, as the vessel did not appear to be straining herself, I held on. Our dinghy was dipping into the sea as we rolled, so we took it from the davits and secured it on deck.

We had now ample leisure to study the meteorology of Trinidad. The rains were heavy during this stormy period and the cascade swelled visibly. I do not think this island is subject to drought; for, notwithstanding that this—the summer—was the dry season here, scarcely a day passed without a shower during our long stay. In the winter season this is, to judge from the logs of passing vessels, a very rainy spot. The glass never fell below thirty inches while we were here, and generally stood at about thirty and nine-tenths. The temperature in the shade on board averaged about eighty. In the tents on shore it was far hotter. The sunsets are often very fine on Trinidad, of wild and stormy appearance and full of vivid coloring; these indicate fine weather. The hoisterous south-west winds, extensions of River Plate *pamperos*, were heralded by clear blue skies.

We three now imprisoned on the yacht occupied our time in tiding her up, and making all necessary repairs in the sails and gears generally. We occasionally knocked down some birds as they flew over us. Some would cooily perch on our davits and stare at us very rudely, to the great indignation of Jacko, who swore at them in his own language. It was curious to watch the birds fly far out to the sea each morning for their day's fishing, the air full of their shrill and melancholy cries, and return again in the evening. It was invariably while starting at daybreak that they called on the yacht. While going home in the evening they had their business to attend to. It was then that they carried food to their young—fluffy balls of insatiable appetite, which, I am afraid, had sometimes to go to best-supper for the anxious mothers are often misled of their hard-earned fish by the cruel pirates who are perpetually hovering round this island.

These pirates are the frigate or man-of-war birds. They do not fish themselves, but attack the honest fishers in mid-air, and compel them to surrender what they have caught. The frigate-bird is of the orthodox piratical color—black—but has a vermilion beak and a few white patches on its throat. It has a forked tail, and wings of extraordinary length in proportion to its body, their spread sometimes attaining, it is said, as much as fifteen feet.

There are other pirates here as well, of a meaner description, who, being able to fish for themselves, have no excuse for their crimes; whereas the frigate-bird is unable to skin the sea after fish. Should he touch the water, he cannot make use of his unwieldy wings and flounders helplessly about until he becomes the prey of sharks.

But these other robbers have taken to dishonest ways from sheer laziness and lack of principle. Their favorite method is to seize a smaller fisher by the throat, and hold him under water until he is half-drowned and has to disgorge his fish. Sometimes two or three plucky little birds will assist a neighbor in resisting the big bully, and often drive him off discouraged. We witnessed several most exciting combats of this description.

We skinned the birds we killed, and I have brought these specimens home with me. Of fish we now caught plenty. We salted and sun-dried some, but these were not a great success, and had a rank flavor in consequence of their oily nature.

At last, on December 7, communication between the yacht and the shore was resumed; for the wind and sea had greatly moderated, and the doctor was enabled to come off to us at midday, with four volunteers and paid hands. They had been laboring hard with pick and shovel, and looked like it too. Digging into the volcanic soil of Trinidad soon takes all superfluous flesh off. Indeed, led on by the energetic doctor, they had worked harder, perhaps, than white men should in such a climate, and had a stale, overstrained appearance, while they admitted that they felt somewhat slack.

They brought us off a quantity of tortoise-eggs. The female turtle frequents South-west Bay in large numbers, for the purpose of depositing their eggs in the sand. But up till now, they had failed to catch any of the turtles. The eggs are excellent, and can be used for every purpose for which cow's eggs are employed. Here is a receipt for making egg-nog which I have tried myself and can recommend: Two turtle eggs, a tea-spoonful of tinned milk, some water, sugar, and a small glass of rum.

(To be continued.)

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1st, 1896.

Owing to the circumstance that 1895 contained 53 Tuesdays, while 1896 contains but 51, we are detouring this number January 1st and continuing it to 1896.

The situation in Rio Grande, it must be confessed, is again becoming highly critical. We have never felt any great confidence in the Gálvão-Tavares treaty of peace, simply because it failed to correct the principal cause of the conflict in that state. As long as Julio de Castilhos and his partisans remain in power, there can be no protection and no justice for their opponents, the federalists. The assaults and murders committed since the declaration of peace, are ample proofs of this fact. It must be admitted, even by their enemies, that the federalists have carefully observed their agreement. Although Tavares was not authorized to make this peace, the different revolutionary chiefs have promptly yielded to his terms, even in cases where they did not wholly approve of the conditions. They have disbanded their forces and have sought to return to their homes. The partizan forces of Castilhos, however, have in great part kept the field, even after they had been paid and disbanded by General Gálvão. And they have continued their depredations as before. In some cases they have been re-embarked in the force which Castilhos is organizing on his own account. In view of all this the federalists are again emigrating, and unless the government does something at once to insure their protection, they will soon take up arms again. The key of the situation is the removal of Julio de Castilhos. If this is not done, then civil war must surely follow.

CONGRESS has at last adjourned—for which let us be devoutly thankful. It is of course the authorized representative of the people of Brazil, empowered to provide the necessary funds for the support of government and to enact all laws required for the protection and well-being of society. How well it has accomplished these objects the records will show. It has been zealous in fanning the flames of discussion and hatred which exist throughout the country, it has been vindictive and oppressive in its attitude toward revolutionists who have shown a desire to return to their allegiance, it has shown an eagerness to vote public moneys for military expenses and for pensions to its partizan friends, and it has urged forward any and all legislation calculated to favor partizan objects. On the other hand it has stubbornly resisted every suggestion of economy, of a reduction in the military establishment, of an equalization of taxation, of subjecting irregular state governments to national control, and of correcting the grave abuses committed during the preceding administration. It has passed the worst series of budgets the country has ever known. It has largely increased taxation, and it has complicated the tariff so that much trouble is sure to result. And it has meddled in foreign questions in a way which has covered it with infinite pity for its ignorance. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to see its doors closed and the daily record of its failures ended. It has complicated and burdened the business affairs of the country, and it has helped to increase the costs of living. On the other side it has failed to equalize taxation, to adjust the relations of the states and nation, and to reform the currency. It has left the finances of the country in a desperate state, and its narrow mercenary policy in regard to protective tariffs will make the situation even worse through the diminution in the revenue. But, notwithstanding all this, these legislators are the chosen of the people. If the people want such representatives, then they can have no cause for complaint. When they are called upon to pay more

rent and higher prices, let them remember who it is that brought it about, and then thank the Lord that they are not like others, who are never satisfied with what was done for their own good.

The prominence recently given to the question of protection, both in Congress and in the press, leads to the belief that public opinion is being steadily influenced in that direction. Although no one could claim the present as a period of low tariffs, the tendency is clearly toward higher tariffs for protective purposes. We have already shown in these columns how antagonistic a high protective tariff really is to an increased revenue. Protection means the exclusion of foreign products from a country so that the native producers can have the market to themselves. This exclusion means a loss of revenue from the products thus excluded. Protection therefore implies a loss of revenue to the state. This conclusion is as clear as the simplest mathematical problem. The sole purpose of protection then is, nominally, to encourage national industry and, really, to enrich a favored class. No one will care to admit, however, that laws are made and administered for the main purpose of enriching a few individuals, even when circumstances admit of no other conclusion. For instance, fluid magnesia is a valuable aid in the treatment of fevers, especially of yellow fever. A certain preparation of this character is made in a foreign country, is known all over the world and has the confidence of the medical profession. Two parties in this city have undertaken to manufacture the same medicinal preparation (we do not refer to the common falsifiers who use the bottles and labels of the foreign manufacturer), and although they have all the advantages which ocean freights and ordinary tariffs give them, they are not satisfied. They want a still larger profit. One of these native manufacturers is an influential politician, so he easily arranges to have the duties on the foreign product so raised as to prohibit importation and thus give him a monopoly. It would be absurd to say that this is patriotism which induced him to have the duties raised on a product so necessary for the treatment of the sick, and, in our opinion, it would be equally absurd for Congress to claim that it legislated for higher prices on so precious a preparation solely for the encouragement of national industry. To deprive the poor of needed medicines, or to increase their cost, in order that one or two manufacturers may have the market to themselves, is certainly not patriotic, nor humane, nor politic. It is simply a scandalously mean variation on the vulgar use of legislation to favor mercenary monopolies. There is nothing noble, nor manly, nor patriotic about it. It is as mean as was the American duty on imported quinine. Such taxes are not only statutory gifts to certain manufacturing chemists, but they are indirect gifts to the undertakers. They are premiums on sickness and death, contributions to the discredit, depopulation and impoverishment of the country. In its rational and best sense the encouragement of national industry deserves generous support. It may occur that there is an industry not indigenous to a country, but yet necessary to its safety and well-being, and deserving the support which a protective tariff can provide. In such case, no one will object to the tariff imposed. It is a tax pure and simple, and for a recognized purpose. But that every industry, indigenous as well as exotic, should be entitled to the same favor, is irrational and unjust. The consumer has vital interests to be considered as well as the manufacturer, and he has even greater claims upon the government for protection. No matter what the form of government may be, it is the duty of the governing powers to protect the poor and the unfortunate, and to promote the well-being of all impartially. It is a cruel partiality to protect greed and rapacity, wealth and oppression, and leave all others to shift for themselves. It is an appalling injustice to tax imported bread and flour, so that a local mill or two may increase their dividends, or to tax imported stock and preserved meats so that a few native stock-raisers and beef-preserving factories may augment their profits. And so on through the whole list. If a factory can not exist without a high protective tariff, then it has no right to live. It is better for the country that it should die. And as for

those which are national only in name, industries whose raw materials, machinery, fuel and skilled labor are all imported, what excuse can be invented why consumers should pay exorbitant prices in order that they may live and wax fat? It is the most unprincipled imposition ever invented! If the country is to be governed on these lines, then it would be well to bid farewell to all ideas of justice and general prosperity. Brazil will become a country of classes and monopolies, where the masses are systematically exploited for the benefit of the favored few.

It seems almost a hopeless task to make the average American understand Latin America. The governments here are called "republics," and he reasons, therefore, that their laws, institutions and customs are like his own, and that their people are wholly in sympathy with those of his own country. And even among prominent men, whose education and official position should furnish them with a more accurate knowledge of the subject, the same misapprehension exists. In a recent address before the New York chamber of commerce, Senator J. C. Burrows said:—"Let us turn our attention to the 55,000,000 of people on this hemisphere to the south of us who, by reason of their proximity and similarity of institutions, are our natural allies in trade." He then expresses a hope that the flag of American commerce will be soon unfurled in every South and Central American port, and that the projected intercontinental railway will bind the American republics together "in indissoluble bonds of commercial interest and unity." All this sounds fine and is doubtless highly appropriate for a chamber of commerce dinner, but somehow it is misleading and is founded on nothing more substantial than sentiment. We, too, wish to see more of the American flag in this part of the world, and a greater extension of American commerce, but we have no rational certainty of it under the perverted commercial ideas which still influence American legislation and cripple American trade. The commercial missionary work is first needed at Washington, and even Senator Burrows himself must be brought under its regenerating influence. When the barbarous, selfish and suicidal tariffs of the United States are largely reduced, and when the restrictive navigation laws of that country are completely abolished, then there will be some reasonable chance for a foreign trade. But before that can be accomplished, the people of the United States, including their senators and representatives, must be educated very considerably in regard to the outside world. In the first place they must disabuse their minds as to the binding force of that political shibboleth—the republic. The political ideas of men are as varied and varying as their religious ideas. Let them use the same terms as such as they like, they never reach the same practical result. The republic in Switzerland, France, United States and Latin America, though bearing the same name, is far from being one and the same thing. And the people in all these countries are far from having the same aspirations and views. In this respect the people of the United States and Latin America are as widely separated as are the people of the United States and Russia. There is no similarity whatever in their institutions, or their methods, or their aspirations. And, if the truth must be told, there is practically very little sympathy. The Americans are not liked in Latin America; they are considered to be arrogant and over-reaching, always claiming favors and immunities, and quick to take an unfair advantage. This is the general feeling, and how far it is due to their peculiar methods of pushing trade, and how far to the circumstance that they have been represented by adventurers rather than by trained commercial men, we leave our readers to conclude for themselves. For Senator Burrows' special benefit we would say that there is no similarity whatever between these countries and the United States. They are not "our natural allies in trade." Their language, laws, customs, needs, aspirations and social institutions are widely different. They look to Europe for everything they require, and when they go abroad it is toward Europe that their faces are turned. The foreign merchants in their cities are chiefly Europeans; their mines, and railways, and public companies are operated by Europeans and with European capital; their loans are taken in Europe, their fashions come from

Paris, their money from London, and their military stores and ships from Germany, England and France. Their independence was won with the assistance of English officers, and thus far they have received more help and encouragement from Europe in their political development than from the United States. It is only natural, then, that their sympathies should really go to Europe, and all the more so in view of the steady flow of immigration to these countries from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, France and Austria. In 1892 the feeling here was so bitter against the United States, because of the Chilean quarrel, that a Latin American union against the "arrogant Saxon republic" was widely discussed, and was even favored by Brazilian journals which are to-day praising President Cleveland's message. The basis of all this is the old antagonism between the Latin and the Saxon, and no amount of political compliment and commercial intrigue will ever eradicate it. The Latin and the Saxon may be on the best of terms and live together as good neighbors for years, and then wake up some fine morning to find the old rivalry and antagonism in full possession of the field between them. Blood is thicker than water, Julius; and in the end you will find all the Saxon nationalities side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the march of civilization in spite of your efforts to separate them!

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

R. O. Granite, Dec. 16, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:—In my last I promised a solution of the problem according to which £20,000,000 had been converted spontaneously into 40,000,000 by simply substituting apices for currency.

Rejecting the spontaneous theory we can only conclude that, as neither production nor national wealth have been in any manner augmented by the transfer of 200,000,000 in the funded debt, the profit that must accrue to some from the increased value of both currency and apices must have been accomplished at the cost of a corresponding loss of some kind to others. The question is, who wins, and who is it that has to pay the piper?

The local value of the currency is determined exclusively by the relations of supply and demand; the supply being the quantity in circulation and the demand constituted by all the operations of sale or purchase, or payments of any kind.

The reduction in the value of the currency reduces the supply, whilst the demand is increased by the value of the new apices emitted. Consequently paper money will exchange for more commodities than formerly, with the exception of securities and other fixed values (such as apices, official salaries, etc.), and these must have risen in value in the same ratio as the currency itself, whilst every other class of commodity service or property, including labour, will have suffered a corresponding depreciation, which will be proportionate to the alteration of the ratio of the supply to the demand for the circulating medium.

Any attempt, therefore, to arbitrarily improve the value of the currency by means of an internal, and in a less degree of a foreign loan, is nothing less than a forcible transfer of part of the property of one class to another, and as the greater part of the currency and securities is accumulated in the hands of capitalists and the well-to-do classes, this inequitable transfer would be mostly from the poor to the rich; and accounts for the anxiety of the governing class to improve the value of the currency, whilst its depreciation is a matter of supreme indifference to the poorer classes, whose consumption of imported commodities is almost nil.

This then constitutes the great objection to any attempt to raise the value of the currency in this country, and though it may be retorted that even if this were so, it would only be a revival of a previous operation by which a similar transfer had been effected from Rich to Poor in consequence of the irregular depreciation of the currency, the two cases are not strictly analogous.

In the first place the depreciation of the currency is not usually the result of a deliberate design, such as an attempt to raise its value by means of a loan must be.

It is true that the depreciation of the currency must have effected some transfer from Creditors to Debtors, and therefore generally favours the industrial classes; but such a transfer would be more circumscribed in its action, and limited in fact almost entirely to fixed values, and would not include the currency except for an insignificant moiety.

In regard to the currency, it is doubtful if any single individual possesses intact precisely the same amount of paper money he held in 1895 before the fall of exchange commenced; that is, that he has allowed that money to be absolutely idle, without touching or exchanging it for anything whatever.

If so that individual has doubtless suffered severely by the fall in exchange, but even so the fault is all his own. If, however, he has bought and sold with it, as he naturally would if engaged in commerce or industry of any kind, as the prices of commodities and all property have likewise risen in proportion to the fall in exchange (although not uniformly), he has always, except perhaps at the initial fall, realised at each successive sale and purchase the full value of his money, so that finally the currency in his possession to-day represents the value of goods delivered or services rendered, which have been estimated not at the par rate of exchange, but at the current rate; and if he were even obliged to convert these not at the rate of to-day, per mil rei he would not in reality have experienced any loss at all, if we perhaps except the initial fall.

Exception must of course be made for banks or those that deal wholly in money, who are, how-

ever, generally able to recoup the loss in other ways.

The class that undoubtedly does suffer from a depreciation of the currency is that of creditors at long dates, and especially the holders of securities payable in currency. But amongst these the holders of paper money must not be included; as long as they continue to reside in the country, will be found to suffer more from a minimal depreciation of these securities (a fall in price) rather than from a depreciation of VALUE, the consequence of the differential rise in prices of different classes of commodities and services.

In addition it should be borne in mind that a government issue of currency is merely a substitute for taxation, which if resorted to must have been exacted from contributors, of which the security owning class must have borne the greater share, being the largest consumers of imports.

Whatever claims the owners of securities issued previous to the depreciation of the currency may have to a repatriation, it is certain that those who have lent money to the state subsequent to the fall in exchange can claim no such consideration; and the fact that the class of speculators and creditors would realise a wholly unearned increment of profit at the cost of taxpayers in general should prove an insuperable objection to the use of internal credit, or loan money.

The same objection could not be alleged in respect to internal gold, or foreign loans. In this case the creditor could gain in thing by the depreciation of the currency, and would more probably lose.

The objections to any attempt to raise the value of the currency by means of foreign loans, as has been mentioned, are similar, but the injury inflicted is more gradual, and therefore less evil. The importation of the bullion equivalent to 200,000,000 would then represent a real accession of wealth, and he real cause for the improvement in the value of the currency, but none the less, the gradual repayment of the loan must affect the depreciation of one class of property in favour of another, which will be more serious in proportion to the loss realised in the price of emission, whilst the whole mass of securities will be misvalued, just as in the case of an internal loan.

The only positive advantage of a foreign loan, therefore, is that it mitigates the injustice, by spreading it over a longer period, and prevents the unearned increment of profit that would accrue to the holders of the internal loan by the mysterious valorisation of the currency; but even these advantages would disappear if the price of emission of the foreign bonds were inordinately low.

The analysis of the effects of the depreciation and appreciation of the currency by arbitrarily interfering with its quantity prove how artificial the whole system of inconvertible paper money must be, and the next conclusion is that any attempt to control the laws of supply and demand by tampering with the currency must create.

The depreciation of the currency created by the excessive emissions by government, or on its authorisation, have undoubtedly inflicted a great injury and injustice on a considerable class, whilst favouring others.

To attempt to rectify this injustice again by an equally artificial and arbitrary revaluation of the currency is impossible without inflicting a second injustice on debtors to favour creditors. If the relative position of debtor and creditor had remained unchanged since the depreciation of the currency commenced, there might be some excuse in favouring the creditor by reversing the operation by which he had been previously injured to benefit the debtor; but the measure does not do this, it is responsible for the advantages gained by another, and to confer gratuitous advantages on one set of creditors, which had probably lost nothing by depreciation, can find no apology in either justice or equity.

The conclusion we must arrive at, therefore, is that the state has no right to interfere at all with the volume of the currency, either to increase or decrease its quantity, and that neither one nor the other can be attempted without inflicting injury and injustice on some class or other.

The harm inflicted by the depreciation of the currency is done, and cannot be undone by inflicting a second and similar injury on the classes that can least afford it.

If the volume of the currency cannot be equitably diminished, by reduction of its volume, how then can the ratio of the demand be adjusted to the supply, and the rate of exchange improved?

Exchange will improve without any reduction of the supply by the increased demands of an increasing population, by the increase of production and exports, accompanied by some self-denial as regards imports, but whether there is any real advantage, except to a limited and already exceptionally favoured class, in raising the value of the currency and rate of exchange is extremely unlikely, and is a matter that deserves more serious consideration.

It is generally admitted that neither high nor low exchange is injurious to trade and enterprise, but oscillating exchange.

The desideratum to which our efforts should be directed should therefore be to immobilize exchange, and reduce its oscillations to a minimum.

This can only be effected by the reduction of the par value of the milreis from 274 to say 100, as has lately been effected in Chile, and already on two distinct occasions in Brazil itself. During the colonial period the par value of the milreis was 675, which was successively reduced to 434 in 1833, and 274 in 1846. It is useless, however, as experience has shown, to reduce the par value, or in fact to attempt to contribute a permanent value at all to the currency, unless the indispensable balance of foreign payments is simultaneously realised, without which exchange would, after a few years, continue to drop as before, necessitating a new adjustment.

With the proviso of an adjustment of this equilibrium, which can only be attained by the reduction of imports, a reduction of the par value of the milreis, to say 100, would present great advantages.

The oscillations in the value of the currency, which injure all trade and industry, are particularly disturbing to both labour and capital, and the origin of endless disputes destructive of any permanent harmony, and calculated to reduce pre-

parately the worst features of the struggle for supremacy noticeable in the older centres of industry.

The rise of prices, consequent on the fall of exchange, built of labour and commodities, has already been realised, and prices adjusted to the altered values. Any future rise of exchange will then be as injurious to capital as the fall has previously been to labour, and necessitate a new reduction of prices, especially those of labour, which would be inevitably resisted, and lead to endless disputes, strikes, and loss to all concerned.

If the reduction of par value succeeded in avoiding the disorganisation of the existing relations of labour and capital alone, it would be well worth attempting, but it has other and no less important recommendations.

The reduction of par value, and simultaneous indispensable adjustment of the equilibrium of exchange by reducing the margin of profits to a minimum; and thus do away with the chief cause of the increasing oscillations in the value of the currency as injurious to legitimate trade; whilst the capital at present employed in the operations would be thus set free, and be available for more useful objects. The reduction of par value would be an immense administrative advantage by introducing an element of certainty into the budget, and admitting of a precise estimate of both revenue and expenditure.

The advantages that a low rate of exchange confers upon production, and which a permanent reduction of the par value of the milreis would tend to perpetuate at least for some years to come, scarcely need to be discussed. They are almost universally admitted, and in fact constitute the main argument in favour of limitation. If any confirmation were required it is only necessary to observe the great increase of exports in silver among countries, such as India, compared with the monetarist, since the great depreciation of silver commenced.

That a depreciation of the inconvertible currency operates in a similar manner is evidenced by the increasing prosperity and productiveness of the Argentine republic, where the premium on gold has served as a positive bonus to production, and without which the exportation of many of its products would be impossible.

Any improvement in the rate of exchange must tend to destroy these advantages, and discourage production and exports.

Finally the reduction of the par value would put an end to the endless attempts and projects to improve the value of the currency, and relieve your correspondent from the tedious wading through deserts of sterile discussion, which alone would be a tremendous recommendation.

The objections on the other hand to such a measure are not numerous, provided the proposal is made on the basis of 274, are respected; and the chief would be the permanent loss that would be inflicted on police holders; though it would appear that, even to them, a definite settlement would be preferable to an almost certain further depreciation. The idea of a reduction of par value is not new; but has never, that I am aware of, been fully discussed, its pros and cons systematically weighed or analysed.

J. P. WILKINSON.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 21.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of foreign affairs stating that the bill of the Senate to the Senate of the United States had been telegraphed to Washington. Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that from facts that have come to his knowledge it appears that it is generally believed that the motion in regard to President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela question was voted by the Senate at the instigation of Minister Carlos de Carvalho, who, it is thought, desired to exercise pressure on President Monroe for the purpose of forcing him to reject the proposal of the British government for arbitration in the Trinidad question. He declared that his vote had no political significance, being merely intended to show that he is not unfavourable to all proper demonstrations of American solidarity. Senator Ramiro Barcellos made a violent attack on Great Britain, whose aim, he said, was to absorb the planet.

The object of the motion was to show that the Brazilian senate appreciates the conduct of the great nation which now steps forward as the champion of the rights of a weaker sister nation threatened with violence and injustice. It was also intended to emphasize the fact that a great and salutary international doctrine has passed from theory into practice. He is convinced, he asserted, that those who are hypocritically seeking to excite ill-will and jealousy between the two branches of the government will certainly be disappointed. Senator Severino Vieira protested against the revenue bill as it was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões said that the estimates in that bill are all incorrect. The project of the budget for the coming year, in the opinion of the speaker, they will not produce even 300,000,000. Some of the amendments of the Senate, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of the department of justice and the interior were sustained and others were lost. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque said that the papers left by Marshal Floriano Peixoto to the family and not to the government. If the committee appointed to examine them finds among them any public documents, it will duly deliver them to the proper authorities. The speaker said that he has no confidence in the government, which he is unwilling to permit to examine these papers. If the government were permitted to do this, it would probably appoint for the purpose some of the President's chief-of-staff, Col. Mendes de Moraes, who was an avowed revolutionary sympathiser and who was very properly dismissed from the place which he held at the beginning of the revolution by Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It would also appoint such men as Garcez Palha, the friend of Salomão da Gama, or Gen. Bezerra. If the government wishes the documents, it will either have to go to law for them or

take them by force. He assures the government, however, that in this case it will simply waste its time, for the most important documents will already have been removed to a safe place. He informed the Chamber that there had already been an attempt to attack the house of Gen. Floriano Peixoto's widow, and this is not astonishing, he said, when such men as Luiz Mendes de Moraes and Garcez Palha hold confidential offices under the government. Deputies Gaspar de Drummond and Meleiros e Albuquerque discussed the bill for imposing a duty of 15 per cent on the importation of foreign goods. Deputy Capetina de Siqueira defended the protest of the minister of industry against the charter of the state of Rio de Janeiro for a railway from Petropolis to the station of Jeronymo Mosqueira.

DEC. 23.—Senate.—Senator Moraes Barros taking the floor referred to the complaints against the dock service at Santos. He declared that the transportation crisis at Santos had been solved by the dock company. That crisis, he asserted, had been caused by the insufficient carrying capacity of the railways, and had been solved by the improvements adopted on the road. The Senate, then in secret session, confirmed the transfer of Minister Cyro de Azevedo from Mexico to Austria. In open session the Senate voted in 3rd discussion with amendments the general revenue bill. Among the amendments voted are the following:—

—That which estimates the revenue at 354,634,000,000; that which provides for adopting the rate of 125 per cent as the basis for calculating specific duties; that for imposing a duty of 15 per cent per litre on salt; that which imposes a fixed stamp tax of 200 reis on bank checks and on every deposit of money in sums of 25,000 and upwards; that which requires national manufacturers to mark their goods with indelible ink; that which subjects to a fine of from 1,000 to 5,000 and to the confiscation of the respective merchandise importers of foreign labels and trade-marks; that which subjects to confiscation and a fine of from 200 to 500 adulterated wines and olive oil; that which imposes a tax of 1/20 of 100 on the amount of the transactions of branches of foreign banks and companies; that which imposes the tax of 2 1/2 per cent on such part of the dividends declared by those banks and companies as corresponds to the part of their capital invested in Brazil; that which imposes a tax of 4 per cent on the capital of state banks; that which provides for taxing liquors by weight and not by measure. By a vote of 22 to 12 the Senate rejected the amendment empowering the government to increase taxes and surtaxes whenever it deemed advisable to do so in the interests of self defence and of reciprocity. —Chamber of Deputies.

Deputy Timotheo da Costa defended Gen. Floriano Peixoto's presidential pardon of the rebels. He said that the delay in voting the budget, the blame, he said, belongs solely to the ministers, who failed to send their estimates in time. He opposed the idea of adopting the rate of 125 per cent for calculating specific duties. He also opposed the increase of duties on fruges and medicines. Deputy Nilo Pecanha made a violent attack on England, on the President and on the people of Brazil. American consuls, themselves authorized by the Monroe doctrine to fix the boundaries of two countries, why, he asked, should not Brazilians prepare for the different solutions of the question and thus avoid an attack on the integrity of their beloved country? He moved to ask the government what answer Brazil had made to the appeal which Venezuela, in defence of its territory, had addressed four years ago not only to this country but also to other American nations.

DEC. 24.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos defended the dock company of Santos. He said that the dock company had been established at every port of entry in Brazil. —Chamber of Deputies.—The sitting after being opened was suspended to wait for a quorum. When it was reopened at 3 o'clock only 200 deputies were present and the chair appeared in the patriotism of the members to be more punctual in their attendance, since otherwise the year would probably close before Congress had passed the budget for the coming year. Deputy José Carlos said that the small houses adjoining the Ajuda convent are an eyesore to the public and a disgrace to the city. Deputy Carlos Jorge defendeu Major Gabião Bezerra, and was answered by Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque, who disclaimed having any intention of offending the major.

DEC. 25.—Senate.—The engrossment of the revenue bill was approved by the Senate.

DEC. 26.—Senate.—Senators Almeida Barreto and Alencar Milanes spoke on political affairs in the senate. The former said that for more than three years fraud and violence have deprived the people of that state of the right of suffrage, and the latter answered that the governor of Pernambuco is perfectly incapable of violating any law and that the charges against him originate solely in the personal and partisan enmity of his accusers. —Chamber of Deputies.—After lively debates the Chamber concurred in the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of industry and to the general revenue bill, several deputies declaring that they did so under protest in view of the necessity of voting the budget before the end of the year. Deputy Adolpho Gordo defendeu Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes from the strictures of Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque. He defended the latter deputy to move that there had been an attempt to attack the house of the widow of Marshal Floriano Peixoto for the purpose of seizing the papers left by the Marshal. If the government is accused of having authorized such an attack he has no hesitation, he said, in denouncing the charge as grossly scandalous. As to the charges made against the President, he declined to answer them since they contributed to the glory of that functionary, showing that his administration has been honest and just. Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque replied, maintaining that his charges had not been refuted. Deputy Matta Machado pointed out some verbal absurdities in the revenue bill which had been just voted and expressed the hope that in the engrossment of the bill they would be corrected. The Chamber voted a motion expressing sorrow for the death of Dr. Raul Pompeia.

DEC. 27.—Senate.—Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke on the subject of the Central railway and moved to ask the government for information on

the proposal for the lease of the rail. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the death of Senator Pires Ferreira and offered an amendment to the bill on the Polytechnic school. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Cordeiro da Foz, in the name of the Pernambuco delegation, protested against Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque's attitude towards President Floriano de Moraes and requested that deputy to change his attitude. He was answered by Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque, who said that he had been elected deputy without solicitation. He could not change his views, which are those of all true republicans. Deputy Timotheo da Costa moved to ask for information in regard to the proposed reinstatement of Bahia do Lacerda in the professorship from which he had been dismissed. Deputy Rêgo Coelho said that he fully endorsed the ideas of Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque. He regretted that he had ever invented Dr. Prudente de Moraes for the presidency of the republic. He was warmly applauded by Deputies Bico Filho, Alcindo Guanabara, N. de Pessanha, Franca Carvalhal and Paula Ramos. Deputy Glycyas said that the party to which he belongs confides in President Floriano de Moraes. It is possible that the President may sometimes fail to please everybody, but there is no doubt that he is thoroughly devoted to the republic. The position in Brazil are conservatives and there is no reason why they should be excluded from the Partido Republicano Federal. The party, however, is not responsible for their excesses. "We are the advance guard," said Deputy Rêgo Coelho, "and you are the lagging." After considerable discussion of the engrossment of the budget there was voted a motion of Deputy Arthur Kist authorizing the chair, in harmony with the chair of the Senate, to correct mistakes. Deputy Timotheo da Costa's motion in regard to Lacerda's professorship, was adopted by a vote of 63 to 40. The motion of Deputy Nilo Pecanha in the Venezuelan question was also adopted. Deputy Frederico Borges withdrew his motion in regard to Marshal Floriano Peixoto's papers, thus granting a vacation to the widow of Senator Cunha Junior who was voted in 3rd discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—And now poor Seggi has to endure not only Valladão, but also the small-pox.

—At Natal the house of a Protestant deacon was recently stolen by Lutes.

—Councillor Luiz Viana is the candidate of the federal party for the governorship of Bahia.

—Gen. S. don arrived at Bahia on the 27th inst. and took command of the 3rd military district.

—Heavy rains have fallen in the state of Maranhão during the past month, to the great prejudice of agriculture.

—The 10th regiment of cavalry, now stationed at Lagoa in Santa Catharina, is to be transferred to the city of São Paulo.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Ouro Preto says that between 7 and 7:30 p. m. a magnificent comet was seen at that place.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. from Minas states that two cases of arms stored at a warehouse in that city have been seized by the police.

—It is stated that the monarchists have purchased the *Comércio de São Paulo*. The price which they are reported to have paid is 125,000.

—On the 21st inst. at Ananias there was a fight between Dr. Lacerda, manager of the *Cavalo Branco*, and Dr. Sá Barreto, ex-chief-of-police of Col. Valladão.

—Dr. Graciano Neves is the government candidate for the governorship of the state of Espírito Santo. The opposition candidate is Senator Domingos Vicente.

—It is announced that the *Folha de Notícias*, a daily paper to be published in Bahia under the direction of Gonçalves-Neto, Lucas Martins, will be its first number tomorrow.

—Senator Campos Sales and Dr. C. Mendes Peixoto have been formally presented by the relatives and many as candidates for the presidency and the presidency of the state of São Paulo.

—In November there emigrated from Ceará 2,322 persons for the south and 306 for the north, against 205 for the south and 1,502 for the north in the corresponding month of 1894.

—Col. Valladão is causing Dr. Teixeira Faria, ex-ministerial judge, to be prosecuted for having brought a suit against Col. Clementino Valladão and other respectable citizens on the 12th of session.

—In a report presented some days ago to the bishop by the vicar of S. João Baptista de N. theory it is stated that during the present year there had been in that parish 930 christenings and 106 religious marriage ceremonies.

—Further reports of the great heat experienced in São Paulo state that on Christmas day the thermometer marked 95° Fahr. in the shade, the city of São Paulo, 97° Fahr. in São Paulo, 98° Fahr. in Campinas, and 100° Fahr. in Ribeirão Preto.

—The fates of S. Gabriel, S. Joaquin and S. N. by in Amazonas, on the frontier of British Guiana are stated to be in a deplorable condition. Each of these forts has six pieces of old-fashioned artillery, said to be entirely unserviceable.

—Good! The officers and men of the 1st regiment of infantry have offered their services to the government in case England takes possession of Trinidad. This will certainly arouse a great sympathy to the perils of his present position.

—At Quixadá, in the state of Ceará, there was a fight on the night of the 24th inst. between the people and the police force. Three policemen and several citizens were killed. The secretary of justice has gone to Quixadá with 40 policemen to investigate the matter.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. from Recife says that on that day there was a fight between Turks, Christians and Mohammedans all took part in which two Christians were killed. The people endeavored to lynch the Mahomedans, but who were arrested, one of them being wounded in resisting arrest.

—Conflicts have occurred at Taubaté, São Paulo, between the police and private citizens, because of the violence of the former. It is charged that the police not only abuse their authority in making arrests, but that they insult and beat their prisoners. They also appear at theatrical representations armed with carbines.

—*M. eoca breves!* A few days ago a begging procession (*banda mendicantes*) went about the streets of an energetic little town asking donations for the cause of Cuiabá independence, and the result was 1,708,504, to which a family of the place added 100,000. This modest subscription is promoted by the *Manhã* to 40,750,000.

—The São Paulo *Manhã* of the 27th shows heartily upon the lottery, which it calls the *sorte de* of the country. And that most hypocritical of all lotteries, the one calling itself the "protection of poverty" comes in to a special cancellation. As a rule the lottery impoverishes and demoralizes the people, and no one class suffers more from it than the poor.

—The *Journal de Notícias* of Bahia, praises President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question and appeals to the Brazilian people to raise a subscription for paying their debt to the English in token of disapproval of the conflict of the British government in occupying Trinidad. We suspect that the Jacobins will think that the *Journal de Notícias* is not sincere.

—There was so much excitement at São Paulo on the 21st at a meeting called by some youthful politicians for the purpose of approving Citizen Cleveland's message, that the police had to interfere. The excited youth was not permitted to enter—the reason for which is not quite clear—and a delegate of police even went so far as to threaten a state senator with arrest.

—Some days ago José Ignacio Margo Pontello, a planter residing near S. Carlos do Pinhal, in the state of S. Paulo, received an anonymous letter threatening him with heavy loss in case he failed to leave the sum of 30,000\$ at a certain place within a given time. He paid no attention to the letter and a few days afterwards his residence and all his plantation buildings were burnt.

—The *Commercio* of São Paulo announces the arrival there of Miss Mary Howard, who comes to take charge of a children's hospital (*orphan*) in that city. Miss Howard is a daughter of an engineer of that name who resided in São Paulo for many years and afterwards died there. She has been trained in one of the best hospitals in England, and is thoroughly competent for the work she has undertaken.

—Capt. Garcel Palma has brought a libel suit against the editors of the *Estado de S. Paulo* and *Correio Paulistano* for publishing telegrams stating that he had furnished to the revolutionists maps of the fortified positions held by government troops. On the 28th inst. the defendants' lawyers appeared before court and declared that the former assumed responsibility for the telegrams, whose originals they declined to present.

—The *Correio Paulistano* says that notwithstanding the continued excessive heat throughout the state, the health of all the principal towns, except Anagapara, continues good. In none of them, with the one exception mentioned, have any feverish cases had character appeared. We see that the state sanitary inspectors have been traveling about and supervising the sanitary precautions considered necessary. In this respect São Paulo is much ahead of her neighbors, for in none of them are precautionary thought of until the epidemic has appeared.

—On the 26th ult. the *Diário*, a paper published in Rio de Janeiro, stated that on the previous day the captain of the post had arrived at Teresina from Maranhão with 20 boys who had been present until the naval service. It was a heart-rending sight, says that paper, to see poor women weeping over the departure of their brothers, sons and grandsons, who perhaps they would never see again. The army, it adds, has carried off thousands of our men, the navy is now taking gun boys and the government of the republic will perhaps soon invent some plea for depriving us of the women.

—The municipal council of Santos seems to be again in trouble. It made a contract for street-paving on the 22nd, and on the 15th of the following day the council party published a protest against the job, and the sanitary inspector ordered the doors of the municipal hall to be closed. Fearing an attack, the council of once adopted the extraordinary expedient of telegraphing to the governor of the state, Dr. Bormann, to send troops and place the keys of the municipal hall at his disposal. What on earth has the governor to do with these keys? And where does a sanitary inspector derive his authority in the premises?

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—Last Thursday Gen. Galvão arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul, receiving a cordial and enthusiastic welcome.

—On Friday he received at the *Palácio* of the President-general of the army and on the 16th of the same day at Montevideo, Uruguay, he did not find either the minister of war or the President. On the following day he left for the President's private residence on Montevideo Bay, and they had a conference which lasted several hours. After returning home he was interviewed by two editors of the *Journal de Notícias*, to whom he was reported to have made the following statements. He did not hesitate to bear witness to the fact that his government's been made useful by the *Castillos* constituted on independent military and political grounds. He declared a full and complete command of the military and political has been very much improved and improved in an effort to promote peace by the laws of Gen. Vigor, minister of war, but he believes that the law is a thorough approval and firm and decided support of President Prudente de Moraes.

His principal object in coming to Rio de Janeiro was to confer with the President and explain to him more fully than he could by correspondence the

situation in Rio Grande; but he was also actuated by the state of his health, which requires him to take a short rest. He had accordingly obtained a leave of absence and was to take passage yesterday for Bahia.

He presented to President Prudente de Moraes the pen with which the agreement for peace with Gen. Tavares was signed, and also a silk flag with the arms of the Rio Grande republic of 1835, captured from the *Castillos* by Apparecio Sampaio on the 10th of last March.

In view of the repeated complaints of the federalists of the violation of the terms of peace, President Prudente de Moraes has telegraphed to Gen. Souto, in-charge of the military in Rio Grande, to see that the complaints prove to be founded, and in case the complaints prove to be founded, to take steps to prevent the repetition of outrages and to bring the authors to punishment. He impresses upon the general that the honor of the government is pledged to afford entire security to the federalists.

Gen. Souto, on receiving the instructions, supplied for information to Col. Paulo Castro, who is one of the persons to whom Raphael Celso had previously sought refuge. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that no efficacious steps have yet been taken to put a stop to the outrages.

In the meanwhile Julio de Castilhos continues his warlike preparations. A telegram of the 29th states that at Livramento he has ordered the manufacture of 1,000 lances. He has also made purchases of firearms, and the 14th corps, commanded by Col. João Rodrigo Meno Barreto, which had been disbanded by Gen. Galvão at Santa Maria, has been taken into his pay. João Francisco's men continue under arms and it is stated that their commander has been instructed by Castilhos to enlist the soldiers who were discharged when Hippolyte's command was paid and disbanded. At Porto Alegre the press-gang is said to be at work and many persons have been pressed into the service. It is reported that Hippolyte will be made commander-in-chief of Castilhos' army.

At S. Boja three revolutionists were arrested some time ago, and it is reported that two of them have been murdered. Near Livramento, Silva Cabral, an ex-revolutionist, was assaulted and wounded. From Uruguanana Col. Amaluzia telegraphs that the ex-revolutionists at that place are subjected to persecution.

The commander of a detachment of federal troops at Pinatim telegraphs that after having been attacked several times by Castilhos he called ex-revolutionists to his assistance, and this measure seems to have produced the desired effect, for Col. Telles, who was sent to Pinatim to investigate the matter, reports that quiet has been restored.

It is stated that Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, who should recommend the publication of the *Reforma*, will have been suspended since 1892.

Capt. Dumense, who some months ago, it will be remembered, was arrested in this city for insubordinate conduct, has recently been arrested at Uruguanana for a similar cause and sent to Pelotas.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—All free passes on the Central railway will be cancelled to-morrow.

—It is stated that the contractors on the railway from Bage to Uruguanana are unable to go on with the work for lack of money; the government has in arrears with them for ten months' work in 1895, three months' work in 1894 and for the whole of 1893.

—Dr. A. de Abreu Lacerda, secretary of public works, of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has answered the protest of the minister of industry against the proposed railway from Pernambuco to the station of Jeronymo Mesquita. He contends that the state of Rio de Janeiro had a perfect right to grant the charter for this railway.

—It is stated that the Leopoldina company has resolved to cease issuing yearly tickets at 700,000 for passage between this city and Petropolis, and to issue instead six-months tickets at 600,000. The monthly tickets are also to be raised from 100\$ to 150\$. Many residents of Petropolis have addressed to the company a remonstrance on the subject.

—A goods-train was shipped in its case on the 26th on the Central railway from Jaz de Fora to Vassouras. When it reached its destination, it was discovered that on the journey it had been miraculously transformed into a canny. It is even more wonderful than the transformation of wine bottles into sticks and stones, which sometimes occurs on the Central.

—It is stated that there will be laid before the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro a plan for connecting the Grão-Pará railway with the União Mineira and for extending the Sumidouro line to S. José do Rio Preto. It is added that the legislature will be asked to empower the state government to take over, whenever it shall be deemed advisable to do so, the railways belonging to the Leopoldina Co. in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The administration is apparently not had enough yet to please the rural legislators.

COFFEE NOTES.

—For some days last week the coffee market was greatly depressed by the threatened conflict between Great Britain and the United States. Both Americans and Europeans hesitated to buy in view of impending difficulties.

—Dr. Beck writes as follows respecting the influence of tea and coffee upon characters: "The voraciousness and perverseness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of tea and coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which results in the brain, producing mental and hysterical moods. Fine bodies are not strong coffee have a character of a very peculiar kind, which is described as a man's character is the reverse of a child's. The strength of the character of the Chinese can certainly be attributed to their moderate fondness for tea."

—The "Review of the Trade of India in 1894-95" —an official statistical publication—has the following comment on coffee production in that country: "The rate of high prices has continued now for three consecutive years. The world is so largely dependent on Brazil for its supply now, that Ceylon has given up coffee, and the conditions in that country are so uncertain, that speculative influences have been in successful operation for a considerable time past. The range in high prices has not, however, been effectual in increasing the supply from India materially, for coffee-planting has been beset with difficulties and disappointment, and the area under the plant continues to be very restricted. In Travancore, following the example of Ceylon, coffee has been largely abandoned in favour of tea, and in British India, according to the agricultural returns, the area has substantially diminished during the last four or five years."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

The total imports of coffee for the first nine months of 1895 were 495,720,969 pounds, valued at \$73,831,460, or an average of 14.9 cents per pound. For the same time in 1894 the imports were 537,896 pounds less, while the average cost at port of shipment was 16.04 cents.

The total imports in 1895 were as follows:

	pounds
From Brazil.....	315,398,434
Other South American countries.....	58,562,048
Central America.....	50,005,103
Mexico.....	34,884,078
West Indies.....	14,625,371
East Indies.....	8,494,326
Netherlands.....	3,217,928
Germany.....	2,166,802
United Kingdom.....	1,907,025
France.....	1,705,763
all other countries.....	3,863,241

The exports of coffee for the same period were 6,639,097 pounds, valued at \$1,169,635—*American Green*, November 27.

LOCAL NOTES.

—According to Cuban advices of the 26th the revolutionists have been badly defeated near Matanzas.

—Vice-Admiral Manríya has resigned the vice-presidency of the *comissão naval* and has been succeeded by Vice-Admiral Firmino Chaves.

—Some days ago workmen in the employ of the Carioca tramway company discovered on Ladeira de Santo Antonio a wall-gallery some 6 or 7 metres below the surface.

—The pot and the kettle are at it again. Nilo Peganha and José do Patrocínio are calling each other black, but with the difference that José is not ashamed of his African origin.

—It is now asserted that Lord Salisbury quite agrees with the principle of the Monroe doctrine, but considers that this doctrine has no application whatever to the Venezuelan question.

—Several cases of sudden insanity have lately been caused here by the tricks of spiritualists. It would seem to be about time to place these fanatics and tricksters under some control.

—It is said that the free masons are about to establish a school in this city, which will be called the *Lycée Ganganelli* in honor of the late Senator Saldanha Marinho. The school is designed for the children and orphans of masons.

—Notwithstanding the frequent rains during the past two months, complaints are already heard of a scarcity of water in various parts of the city. There must be something radically wrong with its distribution.

—In the first half of the present year there arrived at the port of Rio de Janeiro 30,117 immigrants, of whom 14,516 were Italians, 10,020 Portuguese, 2,470 Spaniards, 1,859 Austrians, 717 Syrians and the remainder of other nationalities.

—Six Italians went out for a sail on the bay on Sunday, and being apparently inexperienced, they succumbed in overturning the boat between Gibras and Botafogo. Two *garças* swam on the last-named island, once went to their rescue and succeeded in saving two of them. The other four were drowned.

—The continued appearance of yellow-fever cases in Laranjeiras ought to convince the sanitary authorities of the necessity of a thorough investigation of that locality. The continued use of the stream which flows down the valley to carry away all kinds of refuse, is one source of harm, and defective drainage will probably account for the rest.

—It would seem that, in his own estimation, Deputy Meireles is Albuquerque a "true republican"—a real live, "original Jacobin." Probably Contreiros, Borges, Nila, Delfino, Castilhos, Demosthenes, Deodetiano and the rest of that crowd consider themselves equally true and good. The country ought to be proud of them. In fact, it should reserve them—pickled.

—A New York telegram of the 26th says that a great meeting had been held there at which Cleveland's recent belittling message had been condemned nine to one. It is well enough for Brazilians, and Argentinians, and Peruvians to applaud, for they have nothing at stake. The losses which the United States would suffer in such a war would be enough to irrevocably ruin all South America.

—There were 12 deaths from yellow-fever in this city on the 27th, there being a total of 33 during the week, showing that the disease is steadily increasing. For the first week of December the *Diário* average was 4, for the second week 3, for the third week 2, and for the fourth week 1. And this may be said to be really short of the truth, for the *Diário* occasionally gives fancy names to the disease instead of some complication, and the *demographista* then omits it.

—According to New York telegrams of the 26th President Cleveland is becoming more pacific in his intentions. An Indiana fellow, Senator Gray, says that the proposed commission doesn't intend to deliver the money, but will seek simply to effect reliable information on which the government and people can form a correct opinion. The President's language, then, must be taken in a Wicksteedian sense.

—Deodetiano Manríya is appealing to his brother Jacobins for pecuniary assistance to enable him to continue the publication of his paper. If we were still under martial law, with the treasury doors open to the Jacobins, Deodetiano's appeal would doubtless be successful. In the meantime, Deodetiano might apply to the *manhã* or *Correio Paulistano*, one of whose founders is said to have been the founder also of *O Jacobino*. Among such speculators there should always be much internal sympathy.

—An *arras* of the minister of interior granting a subsidy of 100\$ each to our French delegates *Le Brésil Republicain* and *L'Etoile du Sud*, has provoked a violent commotion in the *Pais* office. Our Jacobin neighbor doesn't like it. He would rather have the subsidy go to Deodetiano, or to some other patriot. Frankly we do not think very favorably of such subsidies ourselves, but then our opinion is one of principle and not of personal antagonism. It would be well were all subsidies suppressed.

—Dr. Raul Pompeia, who was dismissed from the directorship of the national library some months ago for an attack on President Prudente de Moraes in a speech made at the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, committed suicide by shooting himself on Christmas day. He was considered a brilliant writer, but like many of his cult, had been carried away by the mischievous delusions of current here in Brazil. A lack of sound training, which helps to form character and judgment, evidently unfitted him to meet adversity and thus led to his fatal resolve at the early age of 32. He had many friends and admirers here and in S. Paulo.

—If you must send money through the mails without receipt, don't lead the poor post-office clerk a-dry by his thin envelopes and paper so that he can see what is inside by holding the letter between himself and a light. Also do it fold the money up by itself, so that it forms an independent and smaller enclosure inside the letter. Just use thick, rough envelope and paper, spread out the money inside the sheet of paper and hold it up smoothly as though it were a part of the letter. And then—don't register it. Of course we do not advise anyone to evade the law, but if you must, then do it properly.

—The "check" of the *New York World* is something phenomenal. It is a check called "gentleman," but when it goes so far as to telegraph to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York for their opinions on the situation, it can only be called "check." The *Prousa-Herald* people have also been at work down here and went so far as to ask the opinions of President Prudente de Moraes and his minister of foreign affairs. These so-called journalists are apparently unaware of the fact that the executive officers of a nation would be guilty of a grave indiscretion were they to rush into print on every important question.

—According to a telegram of the 27th Senator Lodge has been making an address before the United States Senate on the Venezuelan question and Monroe doctrine, in which he discloses the existence of a secret treaty of alliance with Russia since 1893. The statement is absurd. There is no possible basis for such a treaty, for it is contrary to the policy of the United States to meddle with European disputes, and no one will believe Russia capable of entering into such an alliance with the United States as an agreement to that effect. Still further, the President can not make a treaty without submitting it to the Senate for ratification. And, beyond all that, a defensive and offensive alliance between these two countries would be antagonistic to the principles of both; it would be harassing the wolf and the lamb together.

DEATH.

GRAY.—At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 26th December, 1895, HELEN ESTHER, only daughter of Harbottle A. Gray, and the late William R. Gray, sister of Louis R. Gray.

New York papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—The directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. have declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent.

—It is estimated that the running expenses of the first-class steamer across the North Atlantic average from £4,000 to £7,000; and as these steamers cross from twenty to thirty times a year, the total outlay may easily be £150,000 per annum.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the treasury officials are discussing the difficulties which must be encountered in enforcing the new tariff. The changes in former laws and regulations are so numerous that it is found to be difficult to make an intelligent application of the law. All this should convince the government and Congress of the necessity of forbidding the inclusion of tariff changes in budget laws. If a change in the tariff is found desirable, let it be presented and discussed by itself.

—It is hardly creditable to Congress that the general revenue bill should be passed in so confused a manner that no one is certain what new taxes really are. It would appear that not only are the duties doubled by the reduction of the base of valuation from 24 to 12, but the surtaxes are increased and imposed further burdened with the obligation of paying one third in gold. If all this is correct, then the merchandise will pay 534 where it now pays 100. If ever a bill deserved a veto, it is the general revenue bill.

—For the past year the directors of the Rio Flour Mills have declared a dividend of 7/10 a share, or about 5 per cent.

—If the experience of a foreign country is worth the consideration of those legislators who believe that an increased revenue can only be obtained through the medium of increased duties, we would cite a recent statement of the chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington to the effect that in 1895 the value of dutiable goods imported was \$354,271,900, under a lower tariff, against 237,645,703 in 1894, under a higher tariff. The duties collected amounted to \$145,901,218 in 1895, against \$128,831,867 in 1894. It will be seen, therefore, that reducing the tariff really increases the revenue.

—Two years ago at once have been presented in the shareholders of the Bahia Central Sugar Factories, the reason for the delay being the desire of the directors to complete the sale of a large stock of sugar which had been warehoused in New York, pending the tariff legislation of last year, and to carry out certain advantageous financial arrangements. The latter have been satisfactorily made, with the result that whereas the 1893-94 accounts showed a debit balance of £19,020, in those of the year ended June 30 last the adverse balance has been reduced to £1,742. The directors are trying to sell the Ignatie factory, on which, despite of a government guarantee, there is always a loss; and it is also in contemplation to sell two unfinished factories. The company has been devoting itself to the manufacture of sugar for the Brazilian market, as the European and American markets have been so unprofitable; and the change of policy appears to have had favorable results. —Financial News, Dec. 2.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 24th inst. the bonds of the last Brazilian loan were quoted in London at 15½ below the price of issue.

—On the 23rd inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro issued regulations for the collection of the state taxes.

—In the state of Espírito Santo a law has been passed imposing a tax of 200,000 a pipe on rum imported into that state.

—The city government of S. Paulo, whose revenue for 1896 is estimated at 1,086,448,250, spends on personnel the sum of 971,338,364.

—During the present session of Congress the government has asked for special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 78,678,151,539.

—During the late congressional session the senators and deputies drew pay to the amount of 4,950,000. It is an infinitely large sum to pay for so infinitely small a service.

—A defalcation of some 300,000\$ has been found in the savings bank (*caixa economica*) at Deserto Santa Cruz. It is said that the money disappeared during the revolt.

—The telegrams and bond papers have it that an issue of "bonds" (*cedulas*) is contemplated in the United States. This is absurd. An issue of exchequer bills has been recommended again and again to meet unexpected emergencies, but a *cedula* emission has never been dreamed of.

—Dr. Pedro da Cunha Beltrão, president of the Companhia Assecradora, in defending the entry debiting the company with 10% of the amount of the loan in honor obtained from the Banco da Republica, says that the case is not an isolated one, it being a well-known fact that applicants for such loans have to pay for the influence of which they make use in order to succeed in accomplishing their object.

—An executive decree was published on the 27th promulgating the supplementary credit of 14,000,000\$ voted by Congress for the department of war. According to this decree, 12,847,922\$500 will be devoted to expenses already admitted in connection with military operations in Rio Grande do Sul, and the balance will be devoted to further expenses of the same character which shall be verified before the end of the year.

The governor of Santa Catharina has decided to spend the 2,000,000\$ loaned to that state by the national treasury, according to his own idea. He has decreed that 800,000\$ shall be spent on a highway from Theropollis to Lages, 600,000\$ on a highway from Blumenau to Cuiyuanos including a bridge over the Itajaí, 400,000\$ on a highway from a station on the D. Theresia Christina railway to S. Joaquin with a bridge over the Tinarão, and 200,000\$ on redemption of the public debt.

—In the budget voted by Congress for 1896 the revenue, including the product of new taxes, is estimated at 354,634,000\$. The appropriations voted for this budget amount to 343,536,260\$236. Adding to this sum the amount of the special and deficiency appropriations, we have a total of 422,214,411\$75. The new revenue budget, which was approved by the President on the 30th, changes the basis of valuation for specific duties from 24 to 12 pence per mille, which doubles the tax. The sutaxes, except on *ad valorem* duties, are suppressed, and the amendment requiring payment of one-third in gold was defeated at the last moment.

—On the 24th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro signed the budget voted by the state legislature. In this budget the revenue of the state for 1896 is estimated at 13,775,284\$50, of which the sum of 9,914,917\$895 is to be derived from the export duty on coffee, that of 1,935,603\$226 from the tax on the transfer of property, that of 312,407\$452 from the stamp tax. The expenditure is estimated at 13,666,233\$23, of which the sum of 355,000\$ is to be spent with interest on the debt, that of 2,663,388\$00 with the public force, that of 2,067,000\$ with primary schools, that of 488,200\$ with courts of justice, that of 885,100\$ with the sanitary service, that of 600,000\$ with guarantee of immigration railways; that of 281,000\$ with the immigration service; and that of 250,000\$ with work on the state map.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December, 30th 1895.	
Value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d.	
do do do in U.S.	
coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$1000	54 75 cts
1000 U.S. coin in Brazilian gold	1857
do of \$1.00 in Brazilian gold	8 5/8
Bank rate of exchange of London (100) 1/2	14 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	14 1/2
do do do (paper)	13 1/2
do do do in U.S.	33 1/2
coin at \$4.86 per \$1000	18 1/2
Value of \$1.00 80 per \$1.00 in Brazil	13 1/2
last currency (paper)	13 1/2
Value of \$1 sterling	20 1/2

EXCHANGE.

December 24.—The Banco da Republica commenced drawing at 9 1/2, but was obliged to adopt a 9 1/2 bill during the day, at which, however, it furnished bills all afternoon. The other banks posted 9 1/2, and the British bank furnished some small amounts at 9 1/2, but the demand for other paper at 9 1/2 was very active, and the market rate until two of the banks refused to make a bill, and business in other paper was reported at 9 1/2. Then the foreign banks refused bills at 9 1/2, and there was a slight improvement in the time, the day closing with bank at 9 1/2 and other sterling at 9 1/2. The business reported was fair at 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling, and there was an official quotation of 8 1/2 for bank. The position of the foreign banks was peculiar: all the good money goes to the Banco da Republica, and all the bad is "swept up" at rates below their ideas. Surveys closed at the Banco with buyers at 26 1/2, no sellers; on the street 26 1/2 was reported.

December 26.—The market was quiet and steady. The Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9 1/2 during the day, and the other banks at 9 1/2, but were drawing at 9 1/2. The latter rate ruling with some exceptions. There was no business for other sterling at 9 1/2 all day. The market was reported at 9 1/2, but the banks showed no intention of discounting to purchase bills, and the British bank drew no bill office at 9 1/2. The moderate business reported comprised bank selling at 9 1/2 and other bills at 9 1/2. The market closing at 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling. Surveys closed at the Banco with buyers at 26 1/2, no sellers; on the street there was nothing doing.

December 27.—The market was firm, but only moderately active during the day, and fluctuated slightly below the close. The Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9 1/2, and the other banks at 9 1/2, but were drawing at 9 1/2. The latter rate ruling with some exceptions. There was no business for other sterling at 9 1/2 all day. The market was reported at 9 1/2, but the banks showed no intention of discounting to purchase bills, and the British bank drew no bill office at 9 1/2. The moderate business reported comprised bank selling at 9 1/2 and other bills at 9 1/2. The market closing at 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling. Surveys closed at the Banco with buyers at 26 1/2, no sellers; on the street there was nothing doing.

December 28.—The market was firm during the morning, and a considerable business was reported, one broker being particularly active, and selling 47,500, but in the afternoon there was a good deal of irregularity, and the transactions realized produced an impression that either the banks were short of cash for the current month, or that confidence operations furnished a large part of the day's business. The Brazilian banks posted 9 1/2 and the offers of 9 1/2, but the higher rate was not advanced until bank selling was reported at 9 1/2. Business for March 10 was reported at 9 1/2, and 200,000, while January business was done at 9 1/2, when two of the banks were drawing for prompt delivery at 9 1/2. The extreme rates were a 2 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling, according to credit, for other bills and the market closed at 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling. Surveys closed at the Banco with buyers at 26 1/2, no sellers; on the street 26 1/2 was reported.

December 30.—The market was rather irregular during the day, and while there was little money for ready bills, it was not so much as last week. The Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9 1/2, and the other banks at 9 1/2, but were drawing at 9 1/2. The latter rate ruling with some exceptions. There was no business for other sterling at 9 1/2 all day. The market was reported at 9 1/2, but the banks showed no intention of discounting to purchase bills, and the British bank drew no bill office at 9 1/2. The moderate business reported comprised bank selling at 9 1/2 and other bills at 9 1/2. The market closing at 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling. Surveys closed at the Banco with buyers at 26 1/2, no sellers; on the street 26 1/2 was reported.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 30.	
10 Apolices, 1895 972	1 Apolice, 45 1,230
85 do .. 975	45 Alh. Alham 200
10 do .. 975	100 h.n. C. R. Braz. 60
Banks.	
25 Commercio .. 89	73 Internacioanal .. 150
45 Classes Labor .. 150	73 Republica .. 150
Miscellaneous.	
164 Torrens .. 25	370 Torrens .. 25
December 24.	
13 Apolices, 55 973	6 del. Eng. Cent
15 do .. 45, 1,280	Quisquall .. 105
5048 do .. 128	60 h.n. Republica 100
Banks.	
10 Commercio .. 213	18 Rural .. 238 500
50 Cred. Movet .. 40	40 do .. 235
116 Inducido .. 7	
Miscellaneous.	
237 Miaz S. Jeron .. 5 500	50 Conf. Ind. mil 210
100 M. Mias .. 15 500	100 S. Lario .. 10
200 Soro, 31 Jan 73	200 Metropolitan 40
150 M. M. Biaz .. 7	
December 26.	
13 Apolices, 45 1,280	200 del. U. M. 100\$ 12 500
60 do .. 1845	4 do .. 50, 600
350 h.n. C. R. Braz. 60	16 h.n. P. Brazil .. 55
Banks.	
30 Classes Labor .. 150	40 Republica .. 158
25 Lave Com .. 150	50 do .. 157 500
60 do .. 155	52 Rural .. 938
Miscellaneous.	
33 V. F. Sapiunhy .. 7 500	30 M. M. no. Hiaz. 24 500
45 Previd .. 50	50 do .. 74
December 27.	
10 Apolices, 1895 974	1 Apolice, 45 1,280
20 do .. 975	16 del. 45 89 1,720
10 do regist .. 975	20 del. 70r. Com. 165
Banks.	
70 Lave Com .. 155	200 Republica .. 157 500
160 do .. 25	72
Miscellaneous.	
17 Jan. Biaz 11am 125	200 Cons. U. M. .. 1
30 Previd .. 45	1000 do .. 1 250
100 Vigilancia .. 40	40 do .. 1 500
14 Alianza mil .. 280	60 Tim. C. M. 160
December 28.	
30 Apolices, 1895 975	10 h.n. C. R. Braz. 60
15 do .. 974	10 do .. 39
Banks.	
200 Italia Brasile .. 20	50 Lave Com .. 25 72
Miscellaneous.	
656 S. Chris. Trans 150	200 Leteria Nacio .. 19
200 C. P. Pastoris 130	400 O. H. J. d.ualis .. 19

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th December, 1895.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The week has been quiet, as was to be expected, and the export sales are about 30,000 bags, or 1,800,000 lbs. The supply has increased sharply, owing to the arrival of a large steamer, and although quotations were fairly well maintained, Saturday, the last day there was a break, and the sales of nearly 10,000 bags, reported, were supported and have been realized on the basis of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 cents per lb. The market opened with a very good demand, and rather firm, but the sales are increased, the 15,000 bags shown in the steamer, in reach the 20,000 bags at which they were estimated, can only justify the statement. The supply, and the assurance of some 500,000 lbs. again in recent receipts, has increased the nervousness of the dealers, but, so far, we have been able to learn, the facts show a good deal more strength. The average receipts in December have actually exceeded the expectations of every one, and only the steady purchases of conservative buyers have prevented a sharp decline in the currency value of coffee, for these apparently can save the expectations of the factors.

In Santos the market has been quiet, and the sales for the week are reported to have been about 12,000 bags. The quotation for good average was reduced to 15,000 per lb. of kilos on the spot, and the market closed quiet. Receipts for the week were 50,000 bags, but the market was about the United States and 15,000 bags for Europe, and about 25,000 bags for the United States.

The shipments shown last week have been:

7,495 " " Cape of Good Hope

2,194 " " Casuarine

8,543 bags.

The vessel, called with coffee are:

United States

Dec 21 New York, Ger. Str. *Orinoco* .. 5,797

24 do .. *Orinoco* .. 5,797

27 Baltimore, Amer. lug. *Good News* .. 6,750

31 do .. *Good News* .. 6,750

31 do .. *Good News* .. 6,750

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There are no changes made in quotations and the market continues very quiet, with the millwheels from warehouse during the week under 700 bags. Stocks in first hands estimated to be 15,000 bags, of which 3,000 bags, America and 15,000 bags, River Plate, and dealers are supposed to hold about 400 bags. The market has been very quiet, and not at all favorable for the time being. Traders are slow to move.

These are the quotations for the week:

Reichmann ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
do ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
Baltimore ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
do ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
Western and Interior ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
River Plate ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
Local Mills ..	25 1/2 to 26 1/2

Land.—Receipts are 400 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for American and 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for European land.

Coffee.—Receipts are 15,000 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for American and 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for European land.

Rice.—The rice market is very quiet, and the sales for the week are reported to have been about 12,000 bags. The quotation for good average was reduced to 15,000 per lb. of kilos on the spot, and the market closed quiet. Receipts for the week were 50,000 bags, but the market was about the United States and 15,000 bags for Europe, and about 25,000 bags for the United States.

Mark.—Receipts are 15,000 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for American and 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for European land.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 15,000 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for American and 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for European land.

White Pine.—The white pine market is very quiet, and the sales for the week are reported to have been about 12,000 bags. The quotation for good average was reduced to 15,000 per lb. of kilos on the spot, and the market closed quiet. Receipts for the week were 50,000 bags, but the market was about the United States and 15,000 bags for Europe, and about 25,000 bags for the United States.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 15,000 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for American and 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for European land.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,000 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for American and 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb. for European land.

Rubber.—Receipts are 15,000 bags per month in Brazil and 100 bags in New York, and there are no changes in quotations of 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 per lb

* Touching at intermediate ports.Portuguese

<i>Swedish</i>				
Uk Anna Sophia	417	Nov. 25	Hamburg	C. Hecksher &
ex Coal. Hardie	1002	27	Blyth.....	Braz. Coal & C

Capital	Mile	Pae	Last dir.
10,000,000	Alfama	2000	July 95
6,000,000	Ilazil Industrial	950	14 Aug 95
3,000,000	Camara	950	July 95
3,000,000	Camara	100	1000 July 95
800,000	Camara Industrial	950	755 0-00
800,000	D. Isabel	200	75 000 Aug 95
1,000,000	Industrial Maraca	200	1000 Aug 95
1,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense	200	650 p. a Aug 95
4,000,000	Parapetiana	200	1000 Aug 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	July 95
150,000	Santa Luzia	950	1000 Sep 95

Château Laluguy

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Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our **INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS**, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.
2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.
3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase.

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

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Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find machine on exhibition and for sale.

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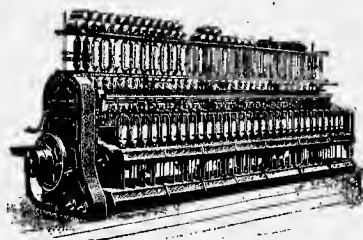
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